

#1348338639

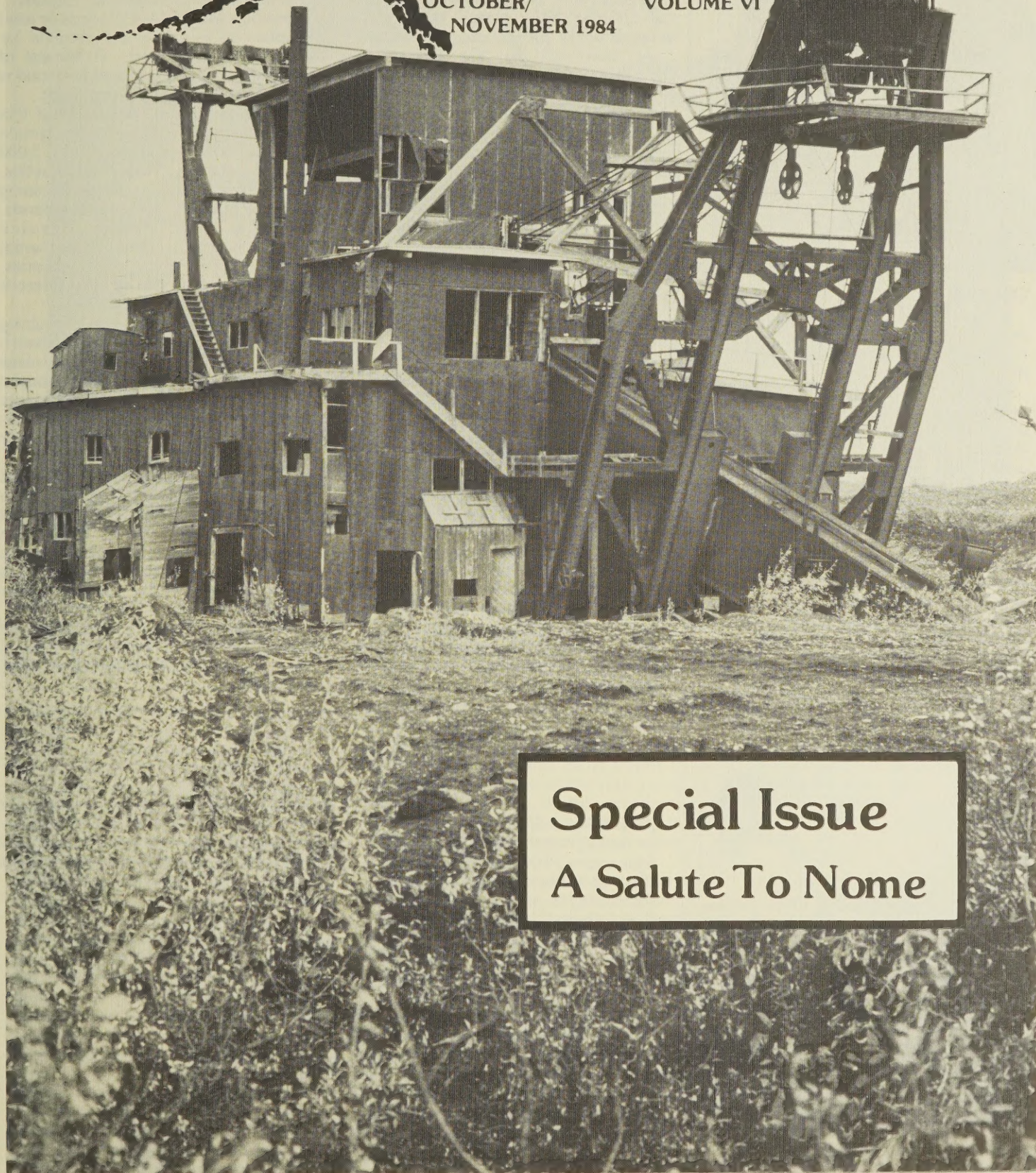
ID: 98078390

HD  
170  
.A43  
v.6  
no. 17

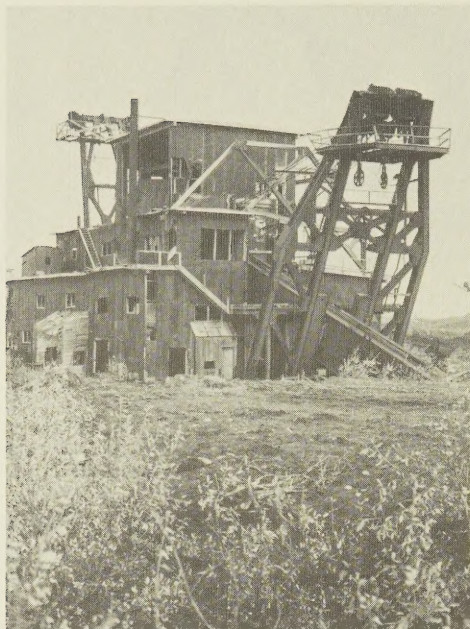
# ALASKA PEOPLE

OCTOBER/  
NOVEMBER 1984

VOLUME VI



**Special Issue**  
**A Salute To Nome**



## ON THE COVER

This turn-of-the-century abandoned mining dredge symbolizes the relationship of mining to the Nome area.

Dredges of various sizes, designs, and stages of repair are scattered about the Seward Peninsula. At one time there were 44 dredges in the Nome area; now only a few remain in operation.

Dredges are, in effect, giant floating sluicboxes. Large metal buckets mounted on a revolving chain scoop huge quantities of earth and gravel in hopes of capturing a few grains of gold which are recovered by means of a water filtration process. Piles of waste rock are left as an end product. The largest working dredge in Alaska is found on the outskirts of Nome and processes 9,000 cubic yards of earth per day.

# Builders, Biologists And Bugs Vie For Tiekel Timber

by Joette Storm

Though little known by folks outside the Copper River Basin, the 30,000 acres of white spruce and cottonwood trees managed by the Glennallen Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management is a highly sought-after resource. Located along the Tiekel River midway between Valdez and Glennallen, this stand of timber is a source of wood for local residents. Most recently it has attracted the attention of foresters wishing to study the spruce beetle which has attacked the trees. And the bugs, of course, want to keep their food and shelter.

Requests for personal or commercial use of the timber for firewood or houselogs has been a common occurrence in the Glennallen office and one that was granted with a "free-use permit." This fall, however, a new BLM policy will mean the wood will be sold at fair market value.

Kurt Kotter, Glennallen Area Manager, says current federal policy emphasizes selling all products harvested from public lands at a price comparable with private sales. In spite of this change, demand for the Tiekel timber is expected to remain high because of its proximity to two sizeable communities in the basin, the quality and quantity of wood, and the easy access from a major highway.

Jeff Shryer, area biologist, says at least one competitive timber sale is proposed for next spring to

accommodate commercial request. Numerous small sales (10 cords or less) are planned to satisfy the demand for personal firewood use. A harvest of approximately 600 cords of firewood is anticipated for this year and next.

To insure the continued use of this resource, the BLM is making the spruce beetle its first priority. About 3,000 acres of trees are infested with beetles, which Shryer says threatens adjoining state and privately-owned timber lands. Working with Forest Service entomologists to devise experimental techniques for eliminating the beetles, the BLM plans to test several different methods next spring.

"One of these involves requiring loggers to leave 'trap trees' to absorb emerging beetles that might otherwise attack green standing seed source trees," Shryer explains. "The trap trees would then be removed or treated with an approved insecticide within one year of the harvest."

Another technique being planned calls for the removal of dead and green infested trees while leaving a residual stand of healthy young trees. In addition, firewood harvests will be concentrated into relatively small areas to remove most of the downed timber that offers refuge for the beetle.

The results of the treatments will be monitored over a period of several years to determine which are most successful.

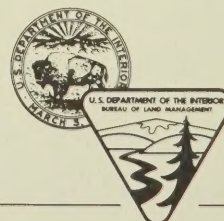


ASO's Print Shop crew finished printing the Steese/White Mountains Plans two days before the October 26 deadline.

According to print shop manager Cliff Ligons, "1,100 copies of the Steese Plan plus another 1,100 copies of the White Mountain plan were required to meet mail list and public requests. That equals a lot of work! The crew has put in long hours to get the job done on time."

ALASKA PEOPLE is published monthly for the employees of the Bureau of Land Management-Alaska and distributed statewide. It is produced by the Public Affairs staff, Alaska State Office, 701 C Street, Box 13, Anchorage, Alaska 99513. Phone (907) 271-5555.

George Gurr, Chief, Public Affairs  
Paul Savercool, Editor-in-Chief  
Tricia Hogervorst-Rukke, Writer/Editor  
Valerie Arruda, Typesetting  
Jim Mroczek, Illustrator



# There's No Place Like Nome



*Fred Payton (right) drops in for a chat with one of the many local miners, Billy Hoogendoorn.*

***"We're only 30 minutes away from tomorrow!"***

"We're only 30 minutes away from tomorrow!" says Fred Payton of BLM's northwestern-most office in Nome, Alaska. Payton often orients visitors by referring to the international dateline which is 30 minutes west of Nome.

Dressed in a plaid shirt, red suspenders and blue jeans, Payton is a familiar figure in Nome. Most everyone knows Payton; and if they don't, he'll make a point of introducing himself and getting to know you the first chance he gets. "Public relations is what makes this office run!" says Payton. "If I'm going to be gone two or three days, I leave a note on the door where people can leave their name and number. When I get back I'll open the door if they need to get in, even if it's midnight! People come here from long distances and they need help." On several occasions Payton has helped someone from the Lower 48 find the location of a mineral survey they inherited from a grandparent.

Nome residents and visitors regularly drop in on Payton's one-man office in the Nome Post Office Building to ask questions and to discuss problems regarding mining, land status, Native allotments, geology and archeology on BLM lands. People frequently bring him rocks to identify, and he is asked to weigh gold. His office is filled with a wide assortment of rocks, bottles containing garnet sand, "imitation" gold nuggets, and picture panoramas of places where he has lived or visited.

In effect, Payton's office serves as a "mini-Public Room." People regularly come in to view the land status maps showing mineral surveys on microfiche. Payton has printouts of the approximately 15,000 mining claims on the Seward Peninsula.

***"I don't know of a more independent lifestyle and business than to be a gold miner. A family can work a creek three months and bring in a coffee can filled with gold ready to go the bank!"***

"I don't know of a more independent lifestyle and business than to be a gold miner," he says. "A family can get out on a creek, work three months, bring in a coffee can filled with gold and get \$126,000 at the bank. You can take the gold out of the ground and it's ready to go to the bank! It sure beats raising hogs in the midwest where you've got to worry about diseases and prices," says Payton, who is originally from Nebraska.

***"Archeological excavation indicates that four separate civilizations have lived in the Nome area during the last 2,000 years."***

According to Payton, the Seward Peninsula has the largest concentration of recorded mining claims in the state. Most of Alaska's annual production of gold comes from the Nome area. Mining activities take up to half of Payton's time. The other half is taken up by a variety of other tasks.

As BLM's resident field agent Payton also monitors the 13 reindeer grazing

permits on the Seward Peninsula. Reindeer herds currently number 25,000 animals. Each permit authorizes grazing on approximately one million acres. Payton also keeps an eye on the archeological sites near Cape Nome which date back to 300-400 B.C. Payton says, "Excavation data indicates that four separate civilizations have lived in the area during the last 2,000 years."

Recreation and Public Purpose permits to nonprofit organizations must also be monitored.

Being the only BLM representative in the area sometimes has Payton involved in sticky land disputes over

land rights such as on Native allotments. As he can tell you, "There's never a dull moment!"

"Being a one-man office is what you make it," says Payton. "This job has been nothing but a barrel of fun! You can make the best of any job!"

Payton and his wife have become an important part of the community of Nome. Payton is actively involved in the local Rotary Club and also teaches mineral and rock identification classes at Northwest Community College. He is a boy scout leader, a member of the Alaska Miners Association, the Geological Society of America, and the Prospectors Society of America. His

wife Ethyl is a full-time business teacher at the community college and a girl scout leader.

Payton, who has a geology degree from the University of Alaska at Fairbanks, says, "I started working for Fairbanks BLM in 1960. Prior to working for BLM I spent time with the Eleventh Airborne Division in the South Pacific in World War II. I made 167 parachute jumps, during which I helped train many new recruits. After leaving the service, I became a miner. There are few places in this state I haven't explored or mapped." Payton worked in the Fairbanks office for several years during which he mapped the



*Downtown Nome is but a few feet from the ocean. A seawall now protects it from the periodic storms which have severely damaged the town in days past.*



*Remnants of the Wild Goose Railroad are further reminders of the Nome gold rush.*

Steese/White Mountain area and wrote the first management plan for the Seward Peninsula where he now has his office. From Fairbanks he moved to the Lower 48 where he worked in BLM offices in Cheyenne, Roseburg, Rock Springs, Worland, and Billings. Prior to coming to Nome he worked in the Alaska State Office, Division of Resources, for three years.

***"There's no place like Nome--where else do gold nuggets wash up on the beach?"***

"There's no place like Nome — if it's going to happen, it will happen here

As BLM's Nome representative, Fred Payton works with the local Natives on their Native allotment questions and problems. Payton settles disputes, property lines, verifies occupancy and writes field reports.

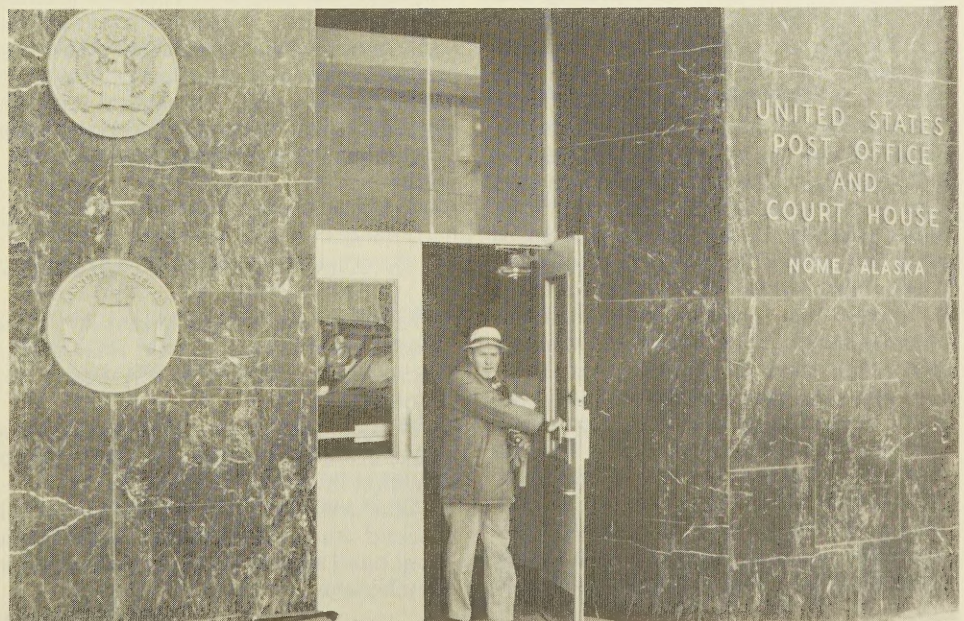
As a geologist, Fred is also asked to identify various rock and mineral specimens.

first!" says Payton. "Where else do gold nuggets wash up on the beach?"

Seven hundred miles west of the Fairbanks BLM District (of which his office is a part) is a little too far to do much commuting into the district office, but Payton makes it a point to check in by phone once in a while. "I don't want anyone to forget I'm out here," he says. The winters are long, dark and cold; but Fred makes the most of them by looking at the stars through his telescope, listening to music on his Edison First Standard Phonograph, working on his railroad tie nail collection, or by reading about the history of the area. The old expression "Life is what you make it!" certainly fits the Paytons.



The BLM office is in the local post office, right across from the stamp counter. When another agency wanted to move Fred to the basement, over 100 people signed a petition asking that the BLM office stay put!



## "Home On The Range" Way Up North!



(left)

Reindeer can be viewed from along the roadside at any time of year, but spring and fall offer the best opportunities.

(below)

The end product! Home-grown reindeer steaks, chops and roasts are available for purchase in local meat markets. Some day in the near future, these products may become available in Alaska's larger cities such as Anchorage and Fairbanks.

Most of us in BLM automatically think of cattle or sheep when the subject of grazing comes up. However, to those living in the Nome area of Alaska, reindeer grazing comes to mind. Reindeer herds on Alaska's Seward Peninsula currently number 25,000 and are divided among 13 grazing permittees. Each of the permits is for approximately one million acres and may only be held by a Native.

The introduction of reindeer herds first began in 1891 when 16 "Russian deer" were imported from Siberia. This original transaction was negotiated through the use of private money and spurred by Sheldon Jackson, an agent for the Bureau of Education. Jackson believed that Russian deer were the answer to the lack of food and clothing from which the Alaska Natives suffered.

In 1892 the government purchased an additional 171 reindeer and budgeted similar expenditures annually until 1902 when Russian Czar Nicholas II put a stop to trading. By then the seed herds had been established and were proliferating in the new Alaskan environment, and the Siberian imports were no longer necessary.

Today the reindeer herds boost the local economy by providing both food and work for the local people. The skins are sold to leather factories in the Lower 48, and the horns are sold to the Orient. Many Oriental people believe that reindeer horns in velvet make a strong aphrodisiac. The current price per

pound for antlers at the right stage of development is \$18.

Each spring the reindeer are sorted, vaccinated, and tagged, the horns are removed and some males are castrated.

Modern technology is rapidly becoming an important part of "reindeer ranching." For example, computers are used to compile a history of each animal's health, genetics and overall efficiency. Any animal not in top condition is usually marked for the butcher-block in the fall. Reindeer exclosures, similar to cattle exclosures on BLM lands in the Lower 48, help to monitor the effects of reindeer grazing on the tundra. Improved vaccinations and handling techniques are also being tested. Healthy, productive reindeer herds are as much a goal of reindeer herders in the north as it is to sheep or cattle ranchers in the Lower 48.

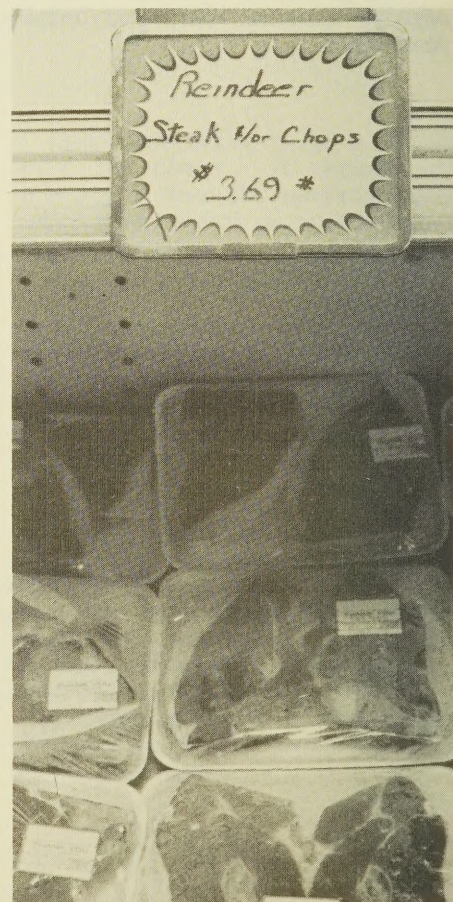
### IS NOME GOING TO THE DOGS?

"NOME — More than 75 percent of the Nome area residents who answered a recent survey said this city has a dog problem.

People said loose dogs and barking dogs are a problem as are ignorance of existing laws and dog waste.

One member of a committee which looked into the situation said Nome may need a noise control law like that in Anchorage."

--Nome Nuggett





*BLM helps manage the reindeer range using techniques similar to those used to monitor cattle grazing in the lower 48. (above) A large enclosure allows comparisons to be made with ungrazed areas. (right) A field marker allows for measuring the same grazed area to make year-to-year comparisons.*



## Reindeer In Alaska

The introduction of 16 head of reindeer to Alaska back in 1891 marked the modest beginning of what would eventually mature into a major industry for the frontier. Sheldon Jackson, an agent for the Bureau of Education in Alaska, realized that reindeer could well be the answer to many privations of food and clothing being suffered by Alaska Natives.

Driven by dogged determination and funded by private, non-governmental dollars, reindeer began arriving from Siberia in ever increasing numbers.

The herds were destined to become a food and clothing source for Alaskan Natives. Modern technology had thinned out their subsistence meat and fur supplies; harpoons and spears couldn't compete with guns, and

whaling ships outclassed kayaks by a yardarm as basic tools in the struggle to exist. Reindeer had become the solution to the test of survival for the outgunned Native population.

The importation of reindeer continued smoothly from the icy plains of Siberia until 1902, when Russian Czar Nicholas II decided to put a stop to the exportation. By then, however, the seed herds had proliferated and further purchases were no longer necessary. The reindeer had taken to their new environment in a big way and substantiated Sheldon Jackson's wisdom a little over a decade before.

Currently there are 13 active reindeer grazing permits in the state, all in the Fairbanks District.

### What's In A Name?

According to one story, Nome received its name during the hectic gold rush days due to the poor handwriting of a postal clerk. Supposedly the clerk returned a poorly addressed letter to the writer with the inscription "name?" written on the envelope with the hope of it being clarified. But, another clerk interpreted the "a" as an "o" before the letter could be returned and the name "Nome" was born!

# Nome, Alaska

## "Where The Streets Are Paved With Gold"

Nome is a mining town, pure and simple.

Gold was first discovered at Anvil Creek in 1898 by three Swedes: Jafet Lindeberg, John Brynteson, and Eric Lindbloom. The three Swedes spent most of their summer on the Sinuk River looking for gold but had no luck. On their way south a big storm caused them to beach in the Nome area. They tried a little panning on Anvil creek and found colors. Word of the discovery spread like wildfire and the following summer thousands traveled to the Nome area to seek their fortune.

**By 1914, \$60,000,000 in gold had been extracted from the Seward Peninsula and 44 dredges were in operation in the Nome area.**

In the fall of 1900 Nome's population had swelled to 20,000. By 1901 more than \$2,000,000 in gold had been recovered from the "golden sands." From the beach the prospectors fanned out across the Seward Peninsula. By 1914 more than \$60,000,000 in gold had been extracted from the Seward Peninsula and 44 dredges were operating in the Nome area. The early Anvil Creek mine produced more than \$5 million in gold before the colors ran out. The biggest find was a 187-ounce nugget containing 125 ounces of fine gold.

Several disasters have changed Nome a great deal since 1900. Large storms periodically washed parts of downtown away, and in 1934 a fire destroyed much of the business district as well as the west end of town.

**During World War II...Nome was the last major stop on the route to ferry the planes from the U.S. to the Soviet Union.**

The military has also influenced the development of Nome. During World War II the federal government built two airstrips, an air base and a number of support facilities. The U.S. supplied bomber and fighter aircraft to the Soviet Union to help them in their fight against Nazi Germany. Nome was the last major stop on the route to ferry the planes from the U.S. to the Soviet Union. Many of the old wooden hangars have been torn down over the



*Fred Payton shows that goldpanning works as well today as it did for the prospectors of yesteryear.*

years. Some have been replaced with new steel structures which although more modern do not have the charm. The last large wooden hangar will probably be removed next summer to make room for a new building. Remnants of a building constructed specifically for President Roosevelt to meet with Josef Stalin can also be seen. The meeting was held in Yalta, U.S.S.R., instead.

**During the summer of 1983 the two active dredges in the Nome area mined a total of 18,500 ounces of gold.**

Today, mining is still very much a part of Nome's economy, but most of the dredges are now relics of the past.

However two of them, now owned by Alaska Gold Company, are still in full operation during the summers. Dredge No. 5, which is located near Anvil Mountain, can dig up to 9,000 cubic yards of gold-laden material per day and is the largest operating dredge in Alaska. Dredge No. 6, near the Bering Sea, has a capacity of 7,000 cubic yards per day. During the summer of 1983 the two dredges mined a total of 18,500 ounces (or one cubic foot) of gold.

**The permafrost conditions throughout the Seward Peninsula make it necessary for the ground to be thawed before it can be run through the dredges.**



This unearthly contraption is now parked near the local high school. A wealthy Texan spent more than one million dollars in hopes of recovering gold from the beaches, but the device never worked properly.



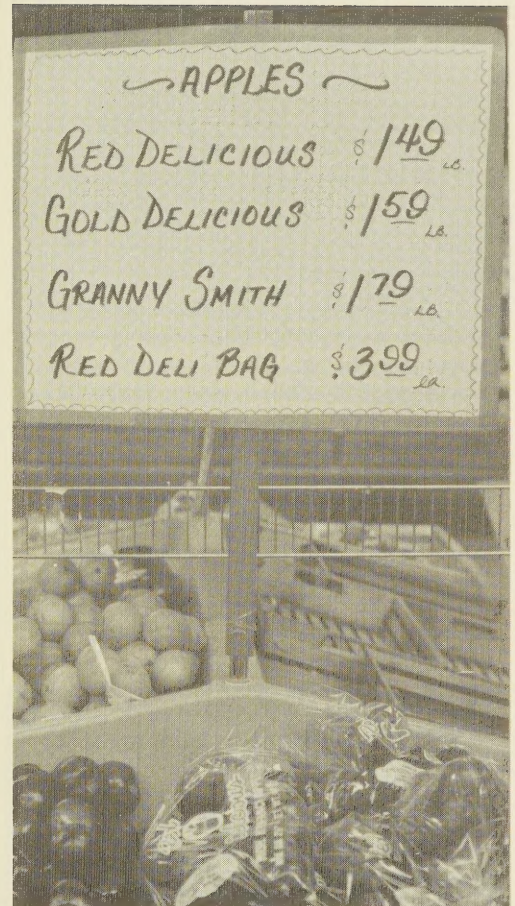
Mud and dust are hopefully a thing of the past-- downtown Nome streets were finally paved this summer.

The permafrost conditions throughout the peninsula make it necessary for the ground to be thawed before it can be run through the dredges. One and one-half inch pipe is inserted in holes drilled to bedrock in the frozen ground. Cold water is then run through the pipes in a process called cold water thawing. Surprisingly, once the permafrost is thawed, it won't refreeze. The thawing process is done two years in advance of when the dredge will dig up the area. If thawing is not done, big pieces of ice pass through the dredge, oftentimes with gold encased in the ice. As the material passes through the dredge, the larger material is passed through the dredge and onto the waste gravel in the tailing piles, some of which is used to pave

Nome's streets. For this reason Nome's citizens often say the streets are paved with gold.

"With more than 15,000 mining claims dotting the Seward Peninsula, mining takes up 50 percent of my workload," says Fred Payton of BLM's Nome office. "Nome's field office currently oversees six million acres of public land."

Nome residents are proud of their community. A seawall built 10 years ago protects the downtown area from washing away in large storms. The downtown area was paved for the first time this summer, and in the last few years the Nome Visitor's Bureau has been able to attract several groups to hold their conferences in Nome. The biggest event of the year is, of course,



Nome employees use all their COLA!

the Iditarod dog race. Nome's population doubles to over 7,000 as spectators, news media and dog team support crews gather to see the exciting finish. Virtually the entire town will line the streets to welcome the mushers, regardless of the hour. Nome residents always strongly resist any attempts to reverse the direction of the race.

Although Nome is on the same latitude as Fairbanks and 700 miles west, Nome's residents claim their weather is milder due to the influence of the Bering Sea. The town offers Mexican, Chinese, Italian and American dining. "For anyone interested in mining activity, there's lots to see and photograph. BLM lands on the Seward Peninsula are very spectacular," says Payton.

# Life In Nome At The Turn Of The Century

(Excerpts from L.H. French's book "Nome Nuggets")

"When miners discovered gold in the sand on the Nome beach in 1899, many of them thought that the bottom of the Bering Sea was covered with gold....As it turned out those reports were not true at all. The gold in the beach had actually been washed out of the constantly eroding tundra over many years and concentrated in the sands along the beach....The sands were largely exhausted after the 1899 season. Nevertheless, thousands of people went to Nome in the summer of 1900, each with a sure-fire scheme to get at the "countless millions" which were supposed to be in the beach sands and on the bottom of the Bering Sea.

"Those reaching Seattle the last days of May found the town full of men preparing to go to Cape Nome. Steamers left almost daily, laden far beyond their capacity both as to passengers and freight. For many weeks vessels had been departing with the full knowledge that Bering Sea would be full of ice floes and that there must be long delays in reaching Nome. But so great was the eagerness to be the first on the field, that a great number of people left in the early spring on sailing vessels and steamers. Tent makers, grocers, hardware dealers, and general outfitters benefited principally among the merchants of

Seattle, though, perhaps, hotel keepers and transportation companies should be mentioned first.

"When I landed at Nome City I found over fifteen thousand people. These, I supposed, comprised most of the people who had come to that section, yet I later found that from five to ten thousand more were scattered along the beach for twenty-five miles.

The scene on the beach was absolutely chaotic. Thousands of tons of freight of every conceivable description were piled high, from the water's edge far up the beach, and for two miles along the waterfront. Everything was in an appalling state of confusion. Machinery, all sorts of supplies, hay, grain, lumber, hardware, provisions, liquor, tents, stoves, pianos, sewing machines, mirrors, bar fixtures - everything that one may imagine, was there.....

"Hauling anything on the tundra was next to impossible. Dog teams abounded. Six to twelve dogs harnessed tandem fashion, could pull a small wagon carrying not to exceed two hundred pounds....Thousands slept outdoors on boxes or bales, or walked about all night....

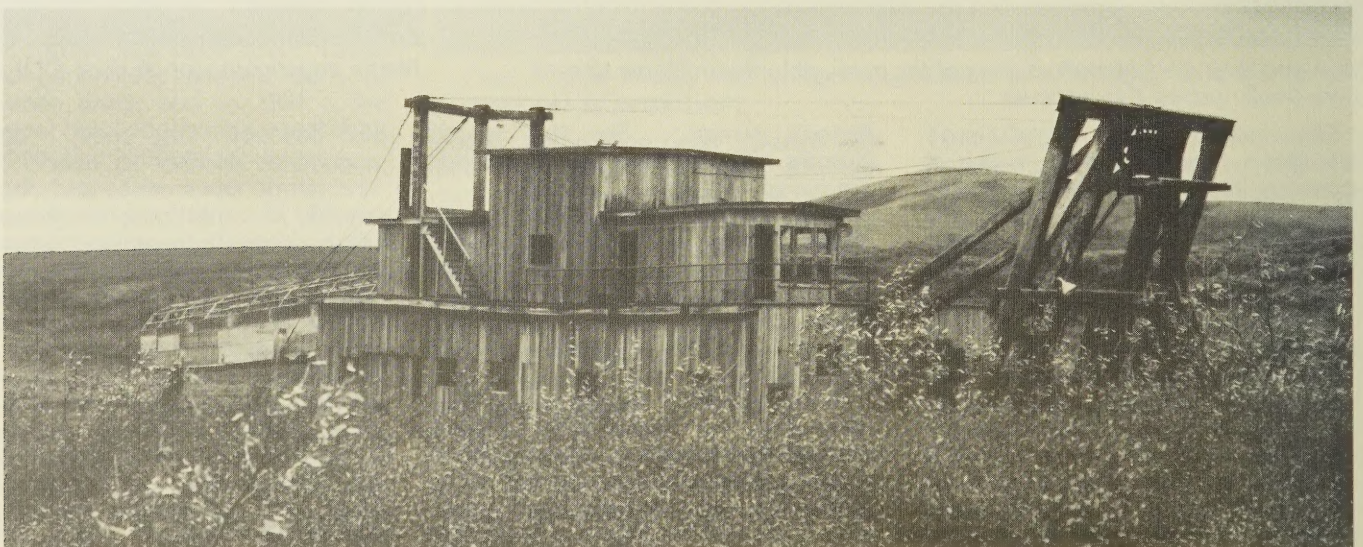
"As late as July, 1899, Nome City was nothing but a city of tents. By the

first of August over fifty buildings had been erected and many more were in the process of construction...Early in the season the main street, called Front street, was deep in dust, because it really was part of the beach. All streets further away from the water's edge were impassable on account of the mud....

"As the tundra is solid ice to a not yet discovered depth, graves had to literally be hewn out, with much labor. Two men, after preparing and digging a grave, had gone to town for the body. Upon their return, they discovered that another corpse not only occupied their grave, but that it had been filled in and a head-board erected. Not being willing, naturally, to evict even a trespassing corpse, although their own "claim" had been clearly "jumped" they dug another grave.

"During the first part of summer probably thirty thousand people landed at Camp Nome. Nearly one-half of that number soon returned to the places whence they came, disheartened, discouraged, and with little but denunciation of Nome and that section on their lips.

"I believe that the production of gold from the entire belt, during the season of 1900, will approach \$7,000,000."



A relic of the past: dozens of abandoned dredges dot the countryside.



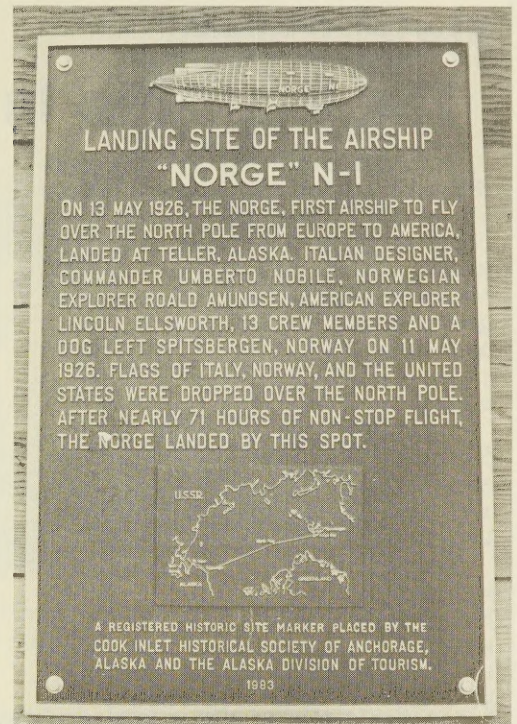
*This ill-fated railroad was abandoned at the turn of the century due to poor management: the rails never reached the gold fields.*



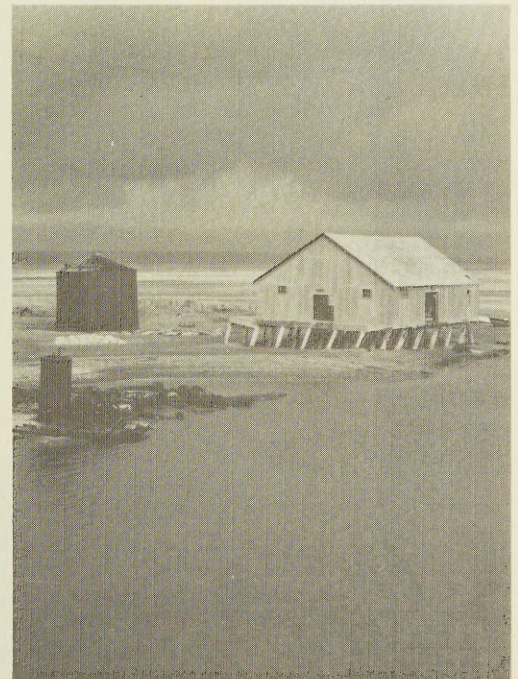
*Many a business deal has been made away from the office.*



*Nome's cemetery is on a bluff which overlooks the town and the sea.*



*Miners do not have a monopoly on history on the Seward Peninsula, as the plaque in Teller attests.*



*This abandoned fish plant is located near Solomon.*

## Field Exams The Key Step In Getting A Mining Patent

"A mineral report is one of the most difficult BLM reports to write. It takes a lot of work and skill and is very comprehensive. Some of BLM's longest court cases have involved mineral claims." After years as a geologist with BLM, Fred Payton knows what he's talking about, and with 15,000 claims on the Seward Peninsula, there is enough work for four geologists.

Geologist Jim Deininger of the Fairbanks Northwest Resource Area spends much of his time in the Nome area and has completed five mineral examinations there this past summer.

Among the five were miner Billy Hoogendoorn's claims. When Hoogendoorn decided to apply for patent, he was required to prove there really is gold on his claims. Deininger, as BLM's field representative, examined the mining claims to determine their validity. In other words, is the gold there in the quality and quantity claimed by Hoogendoorn.

Obtaining a patented mining claim is not easy. Depending on how much effort a miner puts into "proving up" his

claims, not to mention just plain luck, it may take many years to "strike it rich". When the miner feels work has progressed to a point where he could show a profit, he/she can request a survey to be made. The miner must choose a BLM-approved surveyor to survey the claim or claims at the miner's expense. After the land has been surveyed and the survey approved by BLM, the miner can submit an application for patent. In the patent application the miner must show that he/she improved each claim by at least \$500. This can be done by trenching or by drilling holes. The miner must also prove that the claims are held by himself and show the point where the minerals were discovered.

After a miner in the Nome area files a patent application, Deininger looks over the claims in the patent application and plans when he will be able to do the mineral examination. When he is ready, he sets up a BLM "E-Z Panner" on the claim site. Often the miner will be applying for patent on more than one claim. Deininger must find enough gold

on each claim to verify the application. This is done by taking one half to three fourths of a cubic yard of gravel and running it through the E-Z Panner. The value of the gold is figured out at two dates: 1) December 18, 1971 which is the date that land was withdrawn for ANCSA, and 2) the date the application was filed.

The gold is measured in cents per cubic yard. By comparing the estimated value of the entire deposit on the claim with the costs of extracting it, one can determine whether it is profitable to mine the claim. If he feels that the value of the claim is such that a "prudent man" could go ahead and develop it he will approve the application and it will be examined by mineral adjudicators. If all is in order, the patent is issued. If the application is rejected it automatically goes to a hearing to be settled.

Payton says, "High gold prices cause more patent applications. BLM is issuing patents after several years of relative inactivity when the lands were tied up by ANCSA and ANILCA."



Larry Field (left) and Jim Deininger (right) pour samples into the portable "E-Z Panner" to help estimate the quantity of gold on the claim.



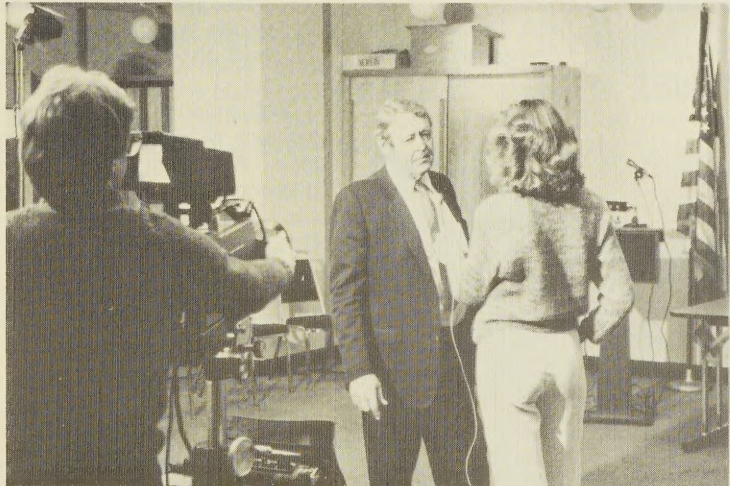
Miner Billy Hoogendoorn (left), Fred Payton (center) and geologist Jim Deininger (right) discuss the field exam details.

## Burford Visits Alaska BLM

From the minute he stepped off the plane, Director Burford was busy every moment of the week he spent visiting Alaska BLM. From the Kenai gas fields, to Coldfoot, Prudhoe Bay, Deadhorse, Cominco Red Dog Mine, Kotzebue, Nome, Tuluksak-Nyak, and back to Anchorage he took the grand tour. During his one day visit to BLM offices in the Anchorage area he addressed State Office employees, signed over the 80 millionth acre to the State, held a press conference, attended a special luncheon, addressed employees at the Anchorage District Office and went on to attend private functions in the evening. "It's a big country; you really don't understand Alaska until you see the immensity of its size," said Burford.



*Director Burford joins Robert Arndorfer at the Conveyance Division's end-of-fiscal-year party .*



*Burford was also interviewed by the local media.*

## First Survey Plat Done On Mylar Base

Deputy State Director Francis Eichbush approves the first Cadastral Survey plat completed on a mylar base material in BLM history. (l to r) Robert Q. Pickering, Chief, Branch of Cartography & Examination, Francis D. Eichbush, John Roberts, Chief, Cartography Section and Larry Evans, Chief, Examination Section.

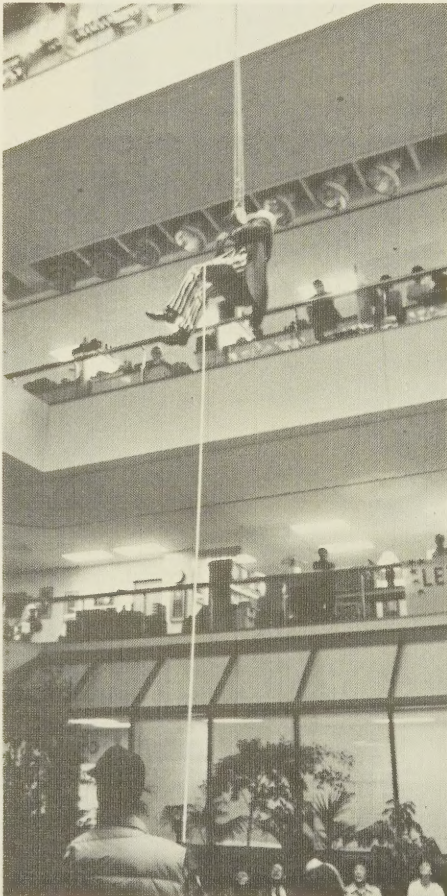
The use of mylar base material for survey plats will reduce storage space requirements and place the Division of Cadastral Surveys on a technological par with private industry. The change-over to mylar base was made after 200 years of drafting plats on a rag paper base. The change also facilitates the use of automated computer drafting.



## "Let's All Pull Together!" Is This Year's Theme For The Combined Federal Campaign

Federal employees gathered in the atrium of the Anchorage Federal Building on October 2 as the Elmendorf Air Force Band played "Stars & Stripes," and David Seleski of Channel Two News rallied federal employees to give to this year's Combined Federal Campaign. Seleski concluded his rally speech by saying, "Let's all pull together!" at which the band started playing and "Uncle Sam" was pulled up to a sign near the ceiling which read \$495,000. Cake and coffee were served at the conclusion of the festivities.

Southcentral Alaska federal employees hope to raise \$495,000 by November 15, 1984. The civilian federal agencies hope to raise \$137,000.



Did you know that Uncle Sam washes windows?

## Supervisors As Trainers

by Phil Wulff

Most supervisors and managers have comfortably fulfilled the role of on-the-job trainer. However, with the increasing costs to train employees and our shrinking budget, supervisors and managers will be called upon to deliver more formal training to their employees.

The changing role has many advantages, two of which are:

1. The person standing in front of the class is seen as a believable practicing authority on the subject being taught.
2. Effective training is reinforced as a systematic scheduled process and not as a rescuer summoned to solve problems of the moment. In other words, training is a process and not an event.

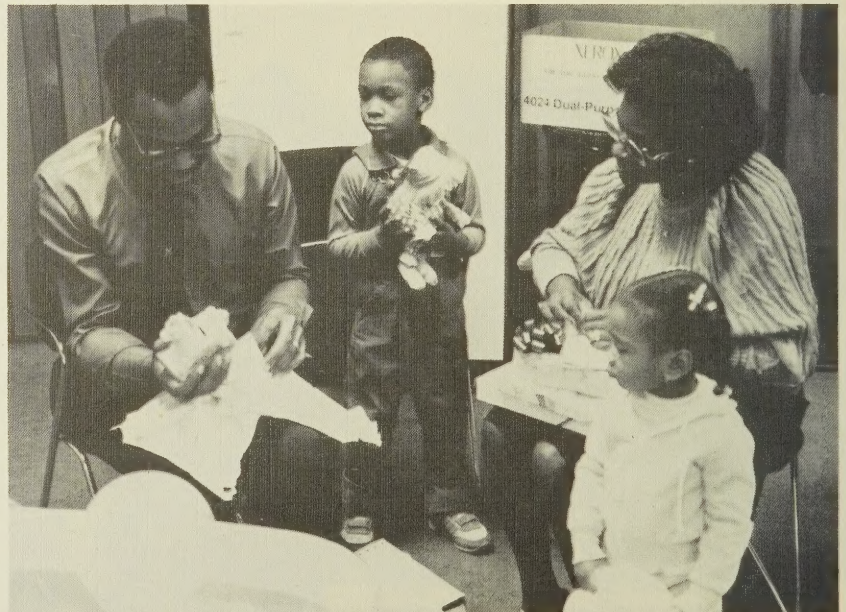
Supervisors and managers may need help to prepare for their new training role. Assistance can be acquired from training personnel throughout our

organization, however, some additional tips include the following:

- Welcome the opportunity to teach. It is through teaching that we learn.
- Join civic clubs and groups. Serve on committees that afford speaking opportunities.
- Volunteer to teach in civic and church organizations.
- Pursue training in how to train. Learn training tips and techniques.
- Attend formal instructor training.
- Practice before you teach. We perform the way we practice.
- Build in the provision for feedback into your teaching. Feedback is the "Breakfast of Champions" and we are what we eat.
- Don't forget to model the behavior you expect from your subordinates. Lead by example--judge by results.

The training role of the supervisor can be fun, rewarding and exhilarating, especially when you see someone practice what you have taught.

Try it, you'll like it.



ASO's Division of Administration honored Training's Mel Williams and family with a baby shower for their newest addition, Alicia, born September 23.

# The NARL Will Not Go Cold

by Perviz Walji  
Writer/Editor for the Alaska Program Staff

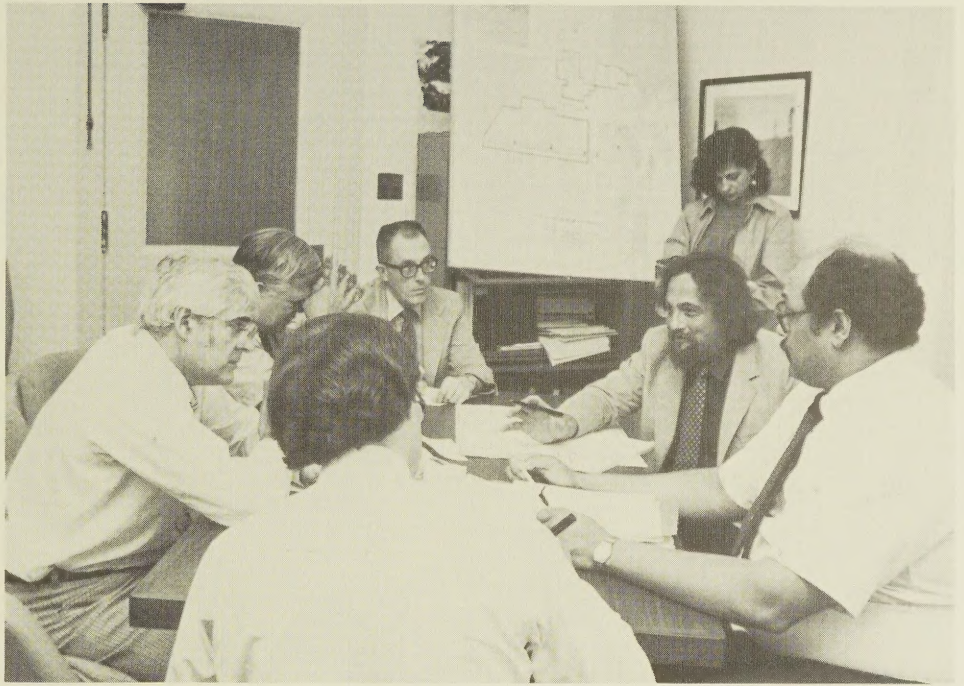
The negotiations were long, the bargaining hard, and time was running out. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) planned to cease its operations at the Barrow Gas Fields at midnight on September 30, 1984, ending U.S.G.S.'s use of the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory (NARL) located at Barrow. The Barrow Gas Field Transfer Act formally transferred the Barrow Gas Fields to the North Slope Borough on October 1, 1984.

NARL is located at the northernmost tip of Alaska and has been a center for research for the past 25 years. Stretching over 3,000 acres, NARL is made up of several buildings: a boiler plant; a power station; a water system capable of pumping, processing and supplying water to the entire laboratory; a sewage treatment plant; a fully equipped kitchen; and dining facility. There is also an airstrip and a hangar.

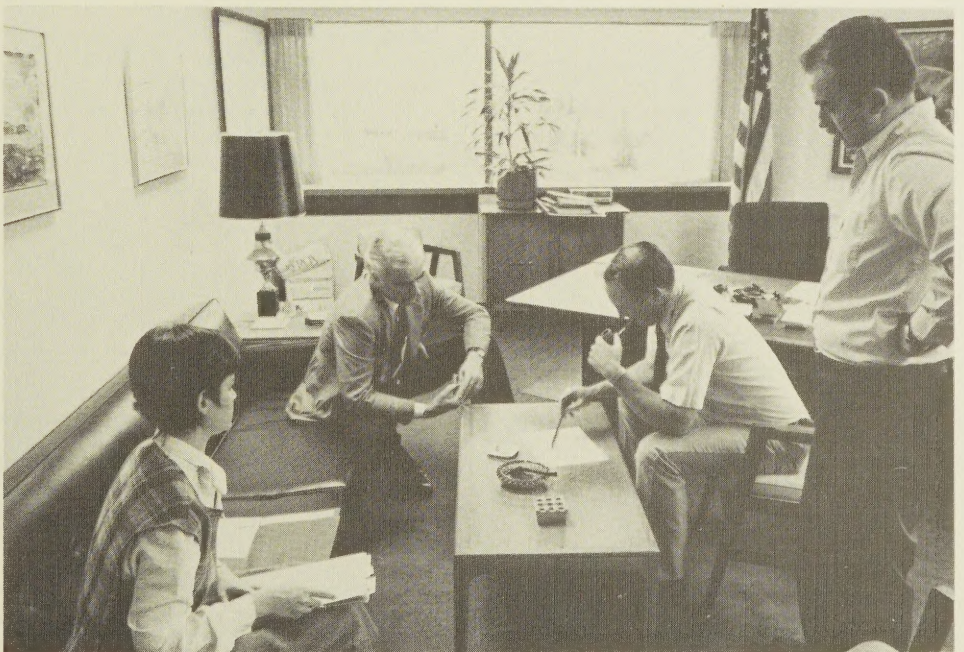
Protracted negotiations between the Bureau of Land Management and the Ukeagvik Inupiat Corporation (UIC), to establish major provisions of a public interest land exchange agreement had been underway for many months. However, no substantive agreement had been worked out; and as the date approached for the U.S.G.S. to pull out of NARL, the need to reach some kind of consenses became urgent. Bureau officials feared that if the facility was allowed to be abandoned at the onset of Arctic winter, it would be rendered inoperational. Therefore, the determination to lay the groundwork for saving NARL by an exchange of lands under Section 22 (f) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act acquired even more significance. Finally on September 26, 1984, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the UIC, the Navy, and the BLM.

As part of the agreement the Navy issued a license to UIC to maintain the property in a caretaker status until the facility was officially conveyed to UIC.

UIC was provided \$400,000 by the Navy to defray the cost of operation and maintenance. A formal agreement among the parties is expected to be signed during the month of October. UIC will receive approximately 1,900 acres on NARL Tract 1.



*At the negotiation table: Glen Feldman, attorney for UIC (with back to picture); (clockwise, left to right) John Santora, Alaska Program Staff; Paul Kirton, attorney and advisor in the Solicitor's Office; David Wickstrom, Alaska Program Staff; Perviz Walji, writer/editor for the Alaska Program Staff (standing); Bob Hacharek, UIC representative; Bob Faithful, acting chief of the Alaska Program Staff.*



*On September 28 State Director Mike Penfold signed the deeds that formally transferred the Barrow gas fields to the North Slope Borough.*

*With Penfold's signature, the borough acquired the right to explore, develop, and produce hydrocarbons from these gas fields and the responsibility to provide natural gas to the residents of Barrow and to government installations in the area.*

*(left to right) Linda Ressigie (section chief in the Branch of Lands), Martin Ferrall (general council for the North Slope Borough), State Director Mike Penfold, and Richard Stevenson (land law examiner in the branch of lands).*

## PERSONAL NOTES

**Eve Heavner's** (ASO Branch of State Adjudication) son, Tim, is one of two chosen to represent Alaska in the McDonald's All American Band. Tim, who will play in the percussion section of the band, will join the band members in playing in the Tournament of Roses Parade in California, Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade and Carnegie Hall in New York, the Fiesta Bowl in Arizona and other special occasions.

Beryl Toki born to Tony and **Lynette Nakazawa** on October 18, 1984.

A big THANK YOU! to the following BLMers who recently donated blood to the BLM Blood Bank Club:

**Dayle Sherba**  
**Leo Chaput**  
**Bruce Ockrassa**  
**Gust Panos**

## WELCOME ABOARD (September)

**Kim Wood**, Supervisory Personnel Assistant, FDO  
**Sharon Patten**, Clerk Typist, ASO Division of Operations  
**Adam Sullivan**, Cartographic Technician, ASO Division of Cadastral Survey  
**William C. Johnston**, Cartographic Technician, ASO Division of Operations  
**Gary Gale**, Cartographic Technician, ASO Division of Operations

**Steven Lively**, Legal Clerk, ASO Division of Operations  
**Beverly Lujan**, Secretary, AFS  
**Beena Joyner**, Secretary, ASO Division of Operations  
**Del Starner**, Supply Clerk, ASO Division of Administration  
**Jacqueline Harper**, Legal Clerk, FDO  
**Paul Bunte**, Cartographic Technician, ASO Division of Operations  
**Ronald Davis**, Land Surveyor, ASO Division of Cadastral Survey  
**Cami Wise**, Secretary, AFS  
**Kenneth Coe**, Forestry Technician (Smokejumper), AFS  
**Charlene Heath**, Secretary, AFS  
**Thomas Boatner**, Forestry Technician (Smokejumper), AFS  
**Dennis Peleshuck**, Forestry Technician (Smokejumper), AFS

## MOVING ON (September)

**Edith Kevan**, Supervisory Miscellaneous Documents Examiner, ASO Division of Conveyance Management (Retired)  
**Brian McMillen**, Budget Officer, ASO Division of Administration  
**Doris Campbell**, Clerk Typist, ASO Division of Operations  
**Elizabeth Cutshall**, Miscellaneous Documents Examiner, ASO Division of Operations (Retired)  
**Sallie Rouse**, Secretary, ASO Division of Administration  
**Lillianna Statler**, Secretary, ASO Division of Operations  
**Muriel Goings**, Secretary, ASO Division of Lands & Renewable Resources  
**Leeroy Kuebler**, Maintenance Mechanic, Tok Office, FDO

**James Hollibaugh**, Cartographic Aid, ASO Division of Cadastral Survey  
**Anita Kotvynovich**, Procurement Clerk, ADO  
**Albert Deile**, Secretary, ASO Public Affairs  
**Jerome Abare**, Supply Technician, FDO (Retired)  
**Ramouna Sandbo**, Personnel Clerk, FDO  
**Wilma McCullough**, Miscellaneous Documents Examiner, ASO Division of Operations  
**George Hall**, Supervisory Petroleum Engineer, ASO Division of Mineral Resources (Retired)

## — ACCOLADES —

### QUALITY STEP INCREASE

**Constance M. Monroe**, Administrative Services Manager, FDO

### SUSTAINED SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE AWARD

**David Lavimodiera**, Cartographic Aid, ASO Division of Operations  
**Albert W. Thomas**, Cartographic Aid, ASO Division of Operations

### SPECIAL ACT AWARD

**Roger Trimble**, Manager AFS  
**Jim Callahan**, Supervisory Physical Scientist, ADO  
**Kay Johnson**, former Chief of Operations, ADO (Retired)  
**Elizabeth Cutshall**, Miscellaneous Documents Examiner, ASO Division of Operations  
**Edith Kevan**, Supervisory Miscellaneous Documents Examiner, ASO Division of Conveyance Management  
**Muriel Goings**, Secretary, ASO Division of Resources

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

ALASKA STATE OFFICE  
701 C STREET, BOX 13  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99513

Return if not delivered in 10 days

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
INT 415



BLM Library  
Denver Federal Center  
Bldg. 50, OC-521  
P.O. Box 25047  
Denver, CO 80225

